

Arlington Advocate.



CHARLES S. PARKER, Publisher.

DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF THE TOWN.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.50 a Year.

VOL. VIII.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

NO. 3.

Beginning Again.

When, sometimes, our feet grow weary,
On the rugged hills of life—
The path stretching long and dreary
With trial and labor rife—
We pause on the toilsome journey,
Glancing backward in valley and glen,
And sigh with infinite longing
To return and begin again.
For behind is the dew of the morning,
In all its freshness and light,
And before are doubts and shadows,
And the chill and gloom of the night.
We remember the sunny places
We passed so carelessly then,
And ask, with a passionate longing,
To return and begin again.
Ah, vain, indeed, is the asking!
Life's duties press all of us on,
And who dare shrink from the labor,
Or sigh for the sunshine that's gone?
And, it may be, not far on before us
Wait fairer places than then,
Life's paths may yet lead by still waters
Though we may not begin again.
For evermore upward and onward
Be our paths on the hills of life,
And soon with a radiant dawning
Transcend the toil and the strife,
And our Father's hand will lead us
Tenderly upward then;
In the joy and peace of a fairer world
He'll let us begin again.

THE AVALANCHE

The following graphic account of the perils of avalanches in the Alps is from "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," by the celebrated John Tyndall, the scientist. A party of six were being conducted by two local guides and a famous Alpine guide, Johann Joseph Bennen, over the Haut de Cry, one of the Swiss alps. They advanced in the beginning of the ascent very rapidly. The peak was glistening before them, and hopes of success cheered their spirits. After a time they came to snow frozen upon the surface which would bear them a few steps and then break down. This, of course, delayed matters and was very fatiguing. Finally it came to a point that, in order to reach a certain *arête*, they would be obliged to go up a steep snow field 800 feet high, 150 feet broad at the top and 500 feet at the bottom. During the ascent they sank about one foot deep at every step. After mounting for some distance the two leading men suddenly sank above their waists. They were enabled to get out after some struggles, and presently found better footing and came to the conclusion that the snow was accidentally softer there than elsewhere. But Bennen was afraid of starting an avalanche, and said so. They started forward again—but let the book complete the story:

The snowfield split in two about fourteen or fifteen feet above us. The cleft was at first quite narrow, not more than an inch broad. An awful silence ensued, and then it was broken by Bennen's voice:

"Wir sind alle verloren" (we are all lost). His words were slow and solemn, and those who knew him felt that they really meant when spoken by such a man as Bennen. They were his last words. I drove my alpenstock into the snow and brought the weight of my body to bear on it. It went in to within three inches of the top. I then waited. It was an awful moment of suspense. I turned my head toward Bennen to see whether he had done the same thing.

To my astonishment, I saw him turn round, face the valley and stretch out both arms. The ground on which we stood began to move slowly, and I felt the utter uselessness of any alpenstock. I soon sank up to my shoulders, and began descending backward. From this moment I saw nothing of what had happened to the rest of the party.

With a good deal of trouble I succeeded in turning round. The speed of the avalanche increased rapidly, and before long I was covered up with snow and in utter darkness. I was suffocating, when, with a jerk, I suddenly came to the surface again. The rope had caught, most probably on a rock, and this was evidently the moment when it broke. I was on a wave of the avalanche, and saw it before me as I was carried down.

It was the most awful sight I ever witnessed. The head of the avalanche was already at the spot where we had made our last halt. The head alone was preceded by a thick cloud of snow-dust; the rest of the avalanche was clear.

Around me I heard the horrible hissing of the snow, and far before me the thundering of the foremost part of the avalanche. To prevent myself sinking again I made use of my arms, much in the same way as when swimming in a standing position. At last I noticed that I was moving slower; then I saw the pieces of snow in front of me stop at some yards distance; then the snow

straight before me stopped, and I heard on a large scale the same creaking sound that is produced when a heavy cart passes over hard-frozen snow in winter. I felt that I had also stopped, and instantly threw up both arms to protect my head in case I should again be covered up. I had stopped, but the snow behind me was still in motion; its pressure on my body was so strong that I thought I should be crushed to death. This tremendous pressure lasted but a short time, and ceased as suddenly as it had begun. I was then covered up with snow coming from behind me. My first impulse was to try and re-cover my head, but this I could not do. The avalanche had frozen by pressure the moment it stopped, and I was frozen in.

Whilst trying vainly to move my arms, I suddenly became aware that the hands as far as the wrists had the faculty of motion. The conclusion was easy; they must be above the snow. I set to work as well as I could; it was time, for I could not have held out much longer. At last I saw a faint glimmer of light. The crust above my head was getting thinner and it let a little air pass, but I could not reach it any more with my hands; the idea struck me that I might pierce it with my breath. After several efforts I succeeded in doing so, and felt suddenly a rush of air toward my mouth; I saw the sky again through a little round hole. A dead silence reigned around me.

I was surprised to be still alive, and so persuaded at the first moment that none of my fellow sufferers had survived that I did not even think of shouting for them. I then made vain efforts to extricate my arms, but found it impossible; the most I could was to join the ends of my fingers, but they could not reach the snow any longer. After a few minutes I heard a man shouting. What a relief it was to know that I was not the sole survivor! To know that perhaps he was not frozen in and could come to my assistance! I answered. The voice approached, but seemed uncertain where to go, and yet it was quite near.

A sudden exclamation of surprise! Rebot had seen my hands. He cleared my head in an instant, and was about to try to cut me out completely, when I saw a foot above the snow, and so near to me that I could touch it with my arms, although they were not quite free yet. I at once tried to move the foot; it was my poor friend's. A pang of agony shot through me as I saw that the foot did not move. Poor Boissoult had lost sensation, and was perhaps already dead. Rebot did his best; after some time he wished me to help him, so he freed my arms a little more, so that I could make use of them. I could do but little, for Rebot had torn the axe from my shoulder as soon as he had cleared my head. (I generally carry an axe separate from my alpenstock, the blade tied to the belt and handle attached to the left shoulder.)

Before coming to me Rebot had helped Nance out of the snow; he was lying nearly horizontally, and was not much covered over. Nance found Bevard, who was upright in the snow, but covered up to the head. After about twenty minutes the two last-named guides came up. I was at length taken out; the snow had to be cut with the axe down to my feet before I could be pulled out. A few minutes after one o'clock P. M. we came to my poor friend's face. I wished the body to be taken out completely, but nothing could induce the three guides to work any longer, from the moment they saw that it was too late to save him. I acknowledge that they were as nearly as incapable of doing anything as I was.

When I was taken out of the snow the cord had to be cut. We tried the end going toward Bennen, but could not move it; it went straight down, and showed us that there was the grave of the bravest guide Valais ever had, and ever will have.

Widow Drake, of Mühlenburg county, Ky., has in her possession an apple which has been in existence since the beginning of the Revolutionary war. A soldier, Mr. Drake, received the apple from his betrothed just as he departed for the army of Washington; kept it during the whole war; returned after the surrender of Yorktown, and married the fair donor. The apple is sacredly preserved in the family. It is dry and shriveled, nothing remaining but the woody fiber.

The family physician was congratulating the lady of the house on the good health of her six-year-old son, who, she said, had not had an ache or a pain for a year. The youth spoke to his father afterward, saying: "Ma is mistaken about that; I had a hard pain last summer, after she whipped me."—*Rome Sentinel*.

Where the Work is Done.

An important place the speaker's room is, writes a Washington correspondent. Possibly not half of those familiar with the capitol know where it is. Not the speaker's room down in the guide books—a big, tile-floored, well-windowed room just back of the chamber in which the House sits. That room is currently known as the speaker's room, but the speaker never sees any one there whom he wants to see. It is too open and accessible by half. The conference which the speaker has at which anything is done are not held in this marble-walled saloon. It is a little closet in a dark entry below the hall. It is hard by a private staircase. The glazed door is screened by green baize. There is not the sign of name or note on the door, and it is one of the few doors unmarked in the capitol. The corridor has no light, and on a cloudy day is dark. Once inside, you see a room partly covered by a carpet partly ragged. The window—there is only one—is screened in some cheap way. There is room for a straggling table, one lounge and three chairs. There is room for nothing else. If you know him, you have got in without a card. If you do not know him, you have not got in at all. And in such a room you find the third officer of the government hard at work. It is significant of the publicity of public life when it is unfenced by class rank that it is only in some such coal-hole that he can get time to work. Unless he hides himself, so many people have a right to see him that his whole time runs to waste. It is in this little hole in the wall that three speakers, Colfax, Blaine and Randall, have done the real work of legislation. Speaking guardedly, I fancy more of the business of governing is done in that room than in any other one room in Washington.

The Ne'er-do-Well of Washington.

There is always an inevitable token that you have arrived in Washington. Your bosom friend may not know of your coming, but the ne'er-do-well has found it out. There are more ne'er-do-wells to an acre in Washington than you can find in the same space in any other city in this continent. Here they muster and concentrate. It is not strange. Here only are the great granaries of the government, at whose overflowing cribs they hope to have a chance to feed. The people who have nearly but never quite succeeded, and who hope for the one more final chance; the people who have failed utterly, and are seeking a last cover; the people whose feathery brains quiver with mighty schemes, which, in their judgment, need nothing but "influence" and "an appropriation" to set them afloat for the whole world's benefit, they all come here, and sooner or later they will come to you. At the end of six months you suddenly ask your befogged brain what is the matter. Is it tired with study? with taking in mental treasure? with giving out intellectual stores to replenish mankind? Nothing of the sort. You have not added one iota to the world's riches, nor are you likely to till you can breathe in a clearer and brighter atmosphere. You are simply worn out listening to miserable people's miserable wants—wants that in the final jam you can neither help nor hinder. The one verse of scripture that you never forget is: "The whole creation groaned and travaileth together until now." You are sure of that, because, you see, you live in Washington.—*Mary Clemmer*.

What a Practical Joke Cost.

In July, 1877, the newspapers gave an account of a practical joke that was played on William Webber, of New York, by parties who enticed him into a saloon on the pretense that a lifting machine was to be found there by which their respective strength could be tested. He asserted that they induced him to take hold of the rings and pull, and that, while he was exerting himself to the utmost, Stewart, from behind the bar, had the electricity turned on, thereby giving him a shocking shock, to the great disarrangement of his nervous system. Like the frogs in the fable, it was almost death to poor Webber, although it was great fun for the saloon man and the rest. The fun of the thing is not quite so apparent now. Webber sued the saloon keeper, and the case has been from court to court, and has been finally settled after being over a year and a half in litigation. Webber gets \$200 damages, and this, with costs, makes the little pleasantry amount to a \$400 joke, which is altogether too practical for the saloon keeper to go into fits laughing over.

The courts of England have decided that when two passengers quarrel about opening a window in a car, the decision of the conductor shall be final.

Killed by a Pet Bear.

Two bears were fastened by four-foot chains in front of the stables of Wm. H. Thoms, a tavern-keeper at Parkville, Long Island. One was fastened to the stable building, the other to a post near by, so that they could approach to within a few feet of one another.

A number of boys were playing in the road close to the bears. The village boys were in the habit of playing with the animals. They approached and caught hold of them with impunity. The bears stood a good deal of teasing, and never offered to resent the numberless indignities which the boys heaped upon them. The more they were annoyed the merrier and more good-natured they appeared to become; and while they rivaled their tormentors in cutting capers, they always remained harmless, and far excelled the others in placid forbearance.

On a recent Monday afternoon there was opportunity for the boys to snowball the bears, and they took advantage of it. They had frequently been driven away and warned not to annoy the animals, but the warning was made on principle, with a view to getting rid of the boys, and those who made it had no belief of its good faith. Among the persecutors was Peter Stretch, son of Samuel Stretch, of Parkville, a lad of twelve or thirteen years of age, and a bright, sturdy boy. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon. The boys had grown tired of their sport, and half a dozen had turned to pelting one another. Young Stretch was standing near Ben, the larger bear. He was facing the boulevard, and his back was turned toward the animal. All at once the bear, with no especial exasperation and without warning, walked toward him and caught him by the leg with his paw. The boy wore thick leather boots outside his trousers, and the animal's claws, although they pierced, did not hold. But instantly the bear rose on his hind legs, and, throwing one of his fore paws over the lad's shoulder, caught him with the other around the body, and drew him into his embrace. At the first touch the boy screamed with terror, and the cry attracted the attention of several who were in the vicinity. James Carrol, Mr. Thom's stableman, was near by, and he was the first to go to the lad's rescue. Mr. Thom himself was in the barroom of the tavern, and he also hastened out. Both of these, coming upon the bear with bale sticks which they caught up on the way, belabored him soundly, and John Conners, jumping from his wagon, prodded the animal with a pitchfork. The bear slunk away, leaving the boy lying face downward on the ground. The three men picked him up at once and carried him into the tavern, but he was quite dead.

The whole transaction occupied scarcely a minute. After catching at his boot, and while endeavoring to throw his paw over his shoulder, the claws of the bear ripped the lad's scalp from the forehead way over to the back of the neck, and made deep wounds in his chest. Catching him then in a deadly hug, he buried his teeth in the boy's neck, and falling with him, drew him under his belly. The teeth of the bear cut through the jugular vein, and made a wound large enough to put a finger in. The hug that the animal bestowed crushed in the ribs and forced the whole breast over to the left side.

Robbed of \$20,000.

A paper published in Portland, Oregon, has this item: J. M. Henderson was walking along the railroad track about a mile north of Napavine station, returning from New Tacoma to Chehalis, when he was attacked by two masked men and robbed of \$20,000 in money. He was en route to Cowlitz prairie for the purpose of buying a tract of land, when he noticed the masked men on the track. As he advanced they stepped on either side of the track. When directly abreast of them one sprang to the track, and seizing him by the arm, fired at him, the ball taking effect in his arm. The other man then leaped out and fired, the ball striking him in the back of the head. He begged them to spare his life, and gave them his satchel, containing the sum of money stated. They took him by force into the depths of the forest, where one of the highwaymen insisted on killing him, while the other and himself remonstrated. After a time he was given his freedom, and wandering out to the road that leads to Napavine, followed it to the place where he is at present. Dr. Herndon removed the two balls, and Henderson is doing well. He claims to have recently come to this coast, and has friends in Portland. He also said one of the robbers wore rubber boots, while the other wore common leather ones, both being closely masked.

Even a marble will turn, when trodden upon.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Lima went into mourning for eight days for Don Manuel Pardo, late president of Peru, who was assassinated by a soldier.

Denver, Colorado's chief city, is twenty years old, has a population of thirty thousand, twenty churches, nine educational institutions, eight newspapers, four banks and one theater.

A New York paper says that in New York city alone there are more persons with \$12,000 incomes than in all Prussia. It estimates at least 2,000 such against 1,500 in Prussia.

State savings banks in Maine have been reduced to fifty-nine in number, five less than three years ago, and of these thirteen have had their deposits scaled down by the supreme court.

The electric light has been applied to the velocipede in England. The light is equal to one hundred and twenty candles, and it lights up the road two hundred yards ahead on a dark night.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* printed in ten columns a list of all the gifts that have been received there by the yellow fever committees, and has had a copy mailed to each of the places whence the contributions came.

The home of Herr August Wilhelmj, the noted violinist, now playing in the United States, is at Biebrich, on the Rhine, where his father owns many large vineyards, and next to the emperor is the largest vineyard proprietor in Germany.

King Ludwig's royal chateau, which he has set about building on the island of Herren-Chiemsee, in Bavaria, after the model of the palace at Versailles, will find him, when completed, only forty-eight years old; and he has set apart fifteen years for the building of it.

Since June 30th, 1847, 9,719,308,527 postage stamps have been issued by the United States government, worth over \$280,000,000. For the first four years they amounted to hardly \$1,000,000 a year. Now New York city alone takes \$2,866,000 a year, Philadelphia, \$995,000, Chicago, \$971,000, Boston, \$946,000, and St. Louis, \$465,000.

The public works of the general government in New England have cost, during the last two years, as follows:

	1877.	1878.
Maine.....	\$80,136.70	\$35,485.23
New Hampshire.....	10,499.20	20,924.00
Vermont.....	11,000.60	14,000.00
Massachusetts.....	632,405.50	184,887.66
Connecticut.....	—	15,000.00
Rhode Island.....	232,244.53	56,102.70
	27,991.92	45,000.00

The house in which the Emperor of Germany prefers to live is filled with the paraphernalia of war. Portraits and busts of great soldiers, pictures of famous battles, are its chief ornament. Models of cannon, rifles and shells, wooden statuettes clothed in all the uniforms of the world, fill the niches and vacant places. His inkstand is half a cannon ball, and his paperweights the hoofs of favorite chargers. Military books and maps fill his library, and his own imperial signature is given with a penholder cut from splinters of an Uhlan lance.

The Refined Way.

The *Music Trade Review* has recently found out that newspapers generally do not like to mention the fact that a performance of an opera or a concert had a slim attendance, and it has discovered that there is a refined way of announcing meager patronage. We do not approve of divulging the secrets of the sanctum, but, as a piece of public justice, the patrons of newspapers should be given to understand what certain terms and forms of expression mean, and we have, therefore, compiled a list of "stereotyped phrases," with accompanying explanations, and we advise play-goers to cut it out and use it in connection with the average newspaper reports of opera and theatrical performances:

"Select audience"—A small audience, including many deadheads.

"Considering the weather, the house was well filled"—Beggary array of benches.

"Respectable audience"—Small attendance, including critic's family.

"Large and enthusiastic audience"—Always used in connection with variety shows.

"Critical audience"—Slim and inappreciative, or the performance a failure.

"Fashionable audience"—Whenever the critic's lady friends are present.—*Albany Argus*.

The First Snow Fall.

The snow has begun in the gloaming
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was fringed with deep white pearl.

From sheds new roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened to swansdown—
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head-stone stood,
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.
—*Janet's Russell Lowell*.

Items of Interest.

People of settled convictions—Prisoners.

Meanness is a medal whose reverse is insolence.

The time that tries men's soles—O'Leary's.

The population of the German empire is 75,000,000.

New York belles dress more richly at the opera than ever.

Geographical contests are now taking the place of spelling "bees."

About twelve hundred varieties of grasses grow in the United States.

Real estate in San Francisco, near the Chinese quarter, has terribly depreciated.

Captain Paul Boyton secured forty-two medals while abroad. He does a swimming business.

Indiana people feast on quail at a cent and a half apiece, and killed with five cents' worth of ammunition.

The annual butter and cheese product of the United States is \$50,000,000 greater than the wheat crop.

The Paris *Figaro* says M. Hayes, "President" of America, has forbidden the sale of wines at public banquets.

Says Josh Billings: "I don't insist upon pedigree for a man or horse. If a horse can trot fast the pedigree is all right; if he can't, I wouldn't give a shilling a yard for his pedigree."

There is an old nobleman in Peru who always asks his body-servant three questions upon rising in the morning: 1. How is the weather? 2. How are the horses? 3. Under what form of government are we living this morning?

Popular superstitions: That butter is made from butternuts. That you must plant eggs if you would raise egg plant. That you can print what's a curd in the dairy. That there was something of an electoral character in the count of Monte Cristo. That a tramp will refuse a trade dollar.—*Utica Observer*.

Words of Wisdom.

Who would not be honest if they knew its sweets?

A talent is perfected in solitude; a character in the stream of the world.

We are more learned in principles of duty, than skilled in the performance of it.

Who is it that ever was a scholar that doth not carry away some verses which in his youth he learned, and which, even to old age, serve him for homely lessons?

A handsome man or a handsome woman is not improved by a shabby or slatternly attire; so the best abilities are shown to a disadvantage through a style marked by illiteracies.

Have only such friends as will advance you in piety and virtue. Friends should give each other good counsel, and stimulate each other to the love of goodness. Do not exact from others that they love you as much as they can, or as much as they ought; but exact from yourself that you thus love them.

What a grand power is the power of thought? And what a grand being is man when he uses it aright; because, after all, it is the use made of it that is the important thing. Character comes out of thought; or rather thought comes out of character. The particular thoughts are like the blossoms on the trees; they tell of what kind it is, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child of the far West claps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The cupid of the ancient Hindoos wipped his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday.

Arlington Advocate

OFFICE,
SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON AVE.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
CHAS. S. PARKER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ARLINGTON, JAN. 11, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Reading notices, 25 cts. a line; Special notices, 15 cts. a line; Religious notices, 10 cts. a line; Ordinary advertisements, 5 cts. a line. Subscription, \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 4 cts.

POLICE REPORT—1878.

Through the courtesy of John H. Hartwell, chief of police, we are able to give our readers some interesting facts in regard to his department in advance of the town book. The force consists of Messrs. Hartwell, Sheehan and Barry. During the year arrests have been made as follows:—

Whole number.....	77
Male.....	68
Females.....	9
Total.....	77

NATURE OF CRIME.	
Drunkenness.....	5
Vagrancy.....	2
Assault and Battery.....	18
Liquor Nuisances.....	6
Other Arrests.....	1
Committed to Jail.....	8
Asaak on Officer.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	2
Total.....	77

HOW DISPOSED OF.	
Paid Fine and Costs.....	4
Discharged on Pay.....	15
Committed to House.....	3
Of Correction.....	7
Discharged.....	21
Appealed.....	8
Total.....	77

Five lost children have been found and returned to their homes, three to Cambridge and two to Boston. Also, recovered one body drowned in Mystic Lake.

The report urges the citizens to make provision for special officers, and asks for another man on the force, because both the upper and lower portions of the town are ungarded after twelve o'clock. It speaks of some items of repairs needed in the lock-up, and closes as follows: "Quite and good order have prevailed to a greater extent than I have ever known, and is shown in the decrease in number of arrests, etc."

TRAMPS.	
For this year is as follows:	
January.....	54
February.....	132
March.....	119
April.....	119
May.....	8
June.....	54
July.....	16
August.....	17
September.....	33
Decrease from 1877 of.....	480

ENTERTAINMENT.—The entertainment at the Unitarian church, last Wednesday evening, was exceptionally enjoyable. The first part of the programme comprised an old folk's concert, the singers being, with three exceptions, the members of the church choir. Mr. S. P. Prentiss filled the position of director with his usual grace and skill. Mr. E. S. Fessenden presided at the new Miller piano, and was skillfully supported in his accompaniments by an orchestral accompaniment of violins played by Messrs. Green, Fessenden, Hill and Master Proctor. The chorus was dressed in various costumes of "ye olden tyme," and afforded much amusement. The singing was excellent. Miss Proctor's solo, in "Strike the Cymbal," was fluently executed, and Mr. B. Belmont Locke's rendering of the solo in the "Tea Party" song was full of fun. The singers displayed their costumes by marching through the vestry at the conclusion of the concert. Mr. Frank Green then performed a violin solo, his sister accompanying him on the piano, and was obliged to answer to an encore. Messrs. Bailey, Prentiss and Ceiley next came forward with a laughable little act, the finale of which was being "bounced" off the stage by our agile Town Clerk. At this stage, Mr. H. H. Homer announced the next entertainment, and that the committee would consist of Dr. Hodgdon and wife, and Judge Parmenter and wife. This called Judge Parmenter to his feet, with a little speech in which he told members of the society their duties in regard to the committee, and announced the programme. No feature of the evening afforded so much genuine amusement as this little facetious address by the Judge. It was a fit prelude to the reading of selections from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with which the entertainment closed. The audience numbered over two hundred.

RENEWING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We invite all our readers to renew their subscriptions for the Arlington Advocate. We have made out the bills, and persons desiring can call at the office and pay at any time, day or evening, as some one will be always present to receipt the same and make the requisite change in the mailing list. The figures on the margin of each paper designate the time to which payment has been made.

W. C. T. U.—The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Reynolds Hall, Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as officers will be chosen for the ensuing year and other business of importance will come before the meeting.

A. E. Scott, Esq., has received his appointment as D.D.G. Master for Dist. No. 17, from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, F.A.M.

NEWTON FROST'S DEATH.

From a near friend of the deceased, recently arrived from Florida, and letters received from his father on Monday last, we have all the particulars we are likely to obtain in regard to the sad accident which resulted in the drowning of a son of Dea. Warren S. Frost, of Belmont, announced in these columns two weeks ago.

About three years ago Dea. Frost purchased a plantation at Palatka, Florida, near the St. John's river, and gave it in charge of his son Newton, then not twenty-one years of age. Since then the son has carried it on, and has been successful in his operations, the prospect being that this year the orange crop would yield him a very large income. The St. John's river is used as a highway, and all the people of necessity, if not from choice, become familiar with the use of boats. Newton soon became an expert. On the day of the drowning the river was quite rough, and as young Frost had to go up the river it was necessary for him to tack several times. It is supposed that in making a tack, the boat was caught in a flaw of the wind and overturned. Although he had but one arm, he was an expert swimmer, and evidently attempted to reach the shore; but all these are suppositions, as strange as they may seem, although the river is used by every one, and scarcely a moment of the day passes but what a boat or sail is visible, no one saw the accident, or the death struggles of the young man. That he made a heroic effort is evinced from the fact that he had removed all his garments but his underclothing, and he was found well in shore, though the river is nearly a mile wide. Ten days after the accident occurred the body was found, and father and sister, and many kind friends, performed the last sad offices and placed the body in the lot in the Cemetery at Palatka he had recently purchased.

When announcing the accident, two weeks ago, we took occasion to speak of the esteem in which he was held by the people here. It seems he had become very popular in his new home, had filled public offices, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all to a remarkable degree. The bereaved family have the entire sympathy of the community in this their great trouble.

Mr. C. E. Goodwin, who is familiar with the location, furnishes us with the following description of the scene of the accident:—

"Newton Frost lived at 'Plantation Number Two,' about five miles north of Palatka, and fifty-five miles south of Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, the great highway of Florida, on which is most of the travel, from town to town and from neighbor to neighbor. At Palatka is the Post Office and stores for supplies to all the neighboring small places, etc., to which he generally went in his row or sail boat to get his mail, etc., two or three times a week. On the day of the accident he was carrying a boat load of pickets for fence building, a business with which he employed his leisure time."

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

A. E. Scott, Esq., representative from the 18th District, received an appointment on the committee on Probate and Chancery.

Mr. Josiah F. Stone, of Winchester, who represents Arlington as well as his own town, has been assigned a position on the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The chairmanship of that very important committee—"Retrenchment," has been assigned to the representative from this District, Hon. R. R. Bishop, of Newton. The committee met last Tuesday, and decided to hold meetings four days each week. The committee evidently means business, and will be likely to report some definite plans at an early stage in the session.

On Tuesday Representative A. E. Scott presented the petition of Luther W. Faulkner and others for an act of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and with authority to purchase, hold and operate the Billerica and Bedford Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

GEN. GRANT'S DUBLIN SPEECH.—In his foreign travels, Gen. Grant has reached the "Emerald Isle," and has added to his great fame noble laurels as a speaker. This is something so new to our people here that it seems strange. The "silent man" has spoken, and his Dublin speech is a model that should be read by every fair minded man in this country. His summing up of the financial situation, both in Great Britain and the United States, is so admirably done, that it might be printed as an easy lesson in finance for the public schools of both nations. "We went to war, and spent millions more than we earned, and you got every dollar of it; now we have come to the necessity of selling more than we buy; our period of depression is over, and yours is just coming." That is what the General told the good people of Dublin. It is a compression of history and logic such as is rarely attained by public speakers. Let no man, hereafter, sneer at General Grant's platform powers.

ARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Books added January, 1879.

*Boys of '76.	1013.6
C. C. Coffin [Carleton].	
British poetry, Family library of.	
(1350-1875). Edited by J. T. Fields and E. P. Whipple.	56.25
*Burying the hatchet. (Forest Glen series.)	106.29
Elijah Kellogg.	1013.8
Ceramic art. Jennie J. Young.	
*Donald's school days.	
Gen. O. O. Howard.	811.63
Drift-wood. Celia Baxter.	615.28
England from a back-window.	
J. M. Bailey.	109.9
Face Illumined. E. P. Roe.	106.25
Friend, A.	
Alice Durand [Henry Greville].	106.31
Gabriele.	
Alice Durand [Henry Greville].	106.33
House by the works.	
Edward Garrett.	106.26
*The Partington. B. P. Shillaber.	811.64
*Like pitchers. (Flaxie Frizzle stories.)	
Miss R. S. Clarke [Sophie May].	811.61
*Live boys, or Charley and Nasho in Texas. Arthur Morecamp.	106.28
Marrying off a daughter.	
Alice Durand [Henry Greville].	106.30
Masque of poets. Including Guy Vernon, a novelette in verse.	
(No name series.)	811.63
Modern dwellings in town and country.	1013.10
Molly Maguires and the detectives.	
Allan Pinkerton.	109.12
Motley, John L. O. W. Holmes.	109.11
Mrs. Merriam's scholars.	
E. E. Hale.	106.34
Paper city. D. R. Locke [Nashy].	110.1
Paul Faber, surgeon.	
George MacDonald.	1013.7
*Pizarro: his adventures and conquests.	
George M. Towle.	106.27
Return of the native. (Leisure hour series.)	
Thomas Hardy.	811.62
Sermons. Rev. Phillips Brooks.	109.10
Sonia.	
Alice Durand [Henry Greville].	106.32
*Story of Liberty.	
C. C. Coffin [Carleton].	1013.5
Through the dark continent. 2 vols.	1013.9
H. M. Stanley.	
*True Blue. Mrs. L. C. Bell.	811.66
Visions: a study of false sight.	
E. H. Clarke.	109.13
Woman's word; and how she kept it.	
Virginia F. Townsend.	110.2

ARLINGTON ALMANAC.—We spoke last week of the words in praise of our Almanac spoken by citizens in town. We give below a few of the notices contained in our exchanges:—

"The Arlington Advocate Almanac Register for 1879 is a neat, handsomely printed and well filled little volume, sent to us by Charles S. Parker, printer and publisher. It is very creditable to both the town and the printer.—*Walden Citizen.*"

"We have received from Brother C. S. Parker, publisher of the Arlington Advocate, a neatly printed copy of the 'Almanac Register,' containing besides an Almanac for 1879 and other interesting matter, a Register of Directors, which will prove a valuable little book to the citizens of that town.—*Melford Journal.*"

"The Arlington Advocate sends out an almanac for 1879 rather more pretentious than the average of country calendars. It contains 60 pages, with covers, and besides the almanac pages gives the official register of voters of Arlington, and the cards of most of the business men of the town.—*Woburn Journal.*"

The following letter from one of our subscribers in the West, afforded us such real pleasure we cannot refrain from publishing it:—

C. S. PARKER.

Dear Sir,—New Year's day came bringing a circle of kind friends and many happy wishes. When the last day was made I supposed the pleasures of the day were done, but with the mail that very evening still another "Happy New Year" was received in "The Arlington Advocate Almanac and Register." It is a little gem; being so well got up, printed on such fine paper, with both comic and pretty pictures.

Please accept our thanks, and let me add one more for the supplement of the last number of the Advocate, for it was really excellent.

We are having very cold weather here in Illinois just at present. January 2nd the thermometer was twenty-five degrees below zero, and every morning since it has been from 10 to 20 degrees below.

Copies of this valuable little book, in wrappers ready for mailing, can be had at this office. Price, 10 cents.

Not long since, Prof. Morton published an article on the electric light, in which he took the ground that holders of gas-company stock need not be frightened at any discoveries that might be made. The Professor now suggests that the future light for the million will not be electric, but phosphorescent. He says that a cheap compound of lime and sulphur has the property of absorbing light by day and giving it out by night—a sort of light-phonograph, as it were. Who knows but that the time will come when a little whitewash on the walls of our dwellings will radiate all the light we need, and gas, kerosene, electric, and other sort of stock will not be worth a fig? Mr. Edison, you are a little late.

The Boston Traveller appeared in a new typographical dress, this week. Speaking of its new adornment it says: "This heavy expense is the more willingly borne because of the assurances we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of the Traveller both in the city and in the suburban districts, extending far out on every side, and of the evidence given that our efforts to make a paper that shall meet the wants and secure the confidence of the public are appreciated by a large and intelligent and influential class of readers. Encouraged by the patronage enjoyed, the publishers of the Traveller will spare neither the labor nor the expense required to make the paper in every respect deserving of the favor accorded to it by the public."

The Vox Humana for January, published by Geo. Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass., the well known Piano and Organ makers, is a first-class musical monthly, replete with musical intelligence and original articles, and six pieces of high grade music. It will be welcomed in all musical circles.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. Lewis Merrill, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7.

In place of the usual morning service the pastor will preach a sermon to the Sunday School. This is in place of the usual Sunday School concert, Mr. Merrill will preach in the evening.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. Spalding, pastor. Morning service at 10.30; Sunday School at 12. Afternoon service at 3.00; prayer meeting at 7.00.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Parrot, pastor. Sunday School at 9.30; preaching at 10.45.

In the evening a lecture will be given by the pastor on "The meaning ascribed by Jesus to 'Thy Kingdom Come.'" Services at 7 o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. F. Potter, pastor. Morning service at 10.45. Sunday School at 12.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—Rev. D. G. Haskins, D. D., Rector. Choir rehearsal at 2.30; Sunday School at 2.30; prayers and sermon at 3.00; evening prayers and sermon at 7.30.

The Bishop is expected to preach and administer confirmation January 12th.

LECTURE.—The most convincing proof of the hardness of the times, and that people have very little money to spare, was offered at the lecture in Town Hall, last Wednesday evening. The lecture was by one of the most eloquent of the young divines who have grown up in the Catholic church in this country in the past few years,—it was given in aid of the Catholic Lyceum, under the direct patronage of St. Malachi's church, and with the hearty endorsement of Father Harkins, and yet the hall was only two-thirds full,—a large proportion of the audience being ladies. We feel sure the masses were absent simply because they could not afford the luxury. Rev. M. Harkins, pastor of St. Malachi's church, with the officers of the Arlington Catholic Lyceum, occupied seats upon the platform, the former introducing the speaker briefly but very happily. Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Hudson, the lecturer, is a man of fine presence, has a mellow yet sonorous voice and a charming delivery. His theme was "Daniel O'Connell," and he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the hero of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland. The speaker said that Daniel O'Connell, like all truly great men, filled so large a place in the history of his times, that there was small opportunity to view his private and home life; and like most heroes, the story of his life was the history of his country during the momentous times in which he lived. He then went on to follow his hero through the swiftly changing scenes, raising high enthusiasm in his audience and eliciting frequent applause. Our regret is that we have not room to report the address in full. Financially this effort on the part of the Lyceum was not a great success; but, owing to the liberality of the lecturer, the treasury is the gainer to some extent.

NEW MAGAZINE.—The Dollar Magazine of current foreign literature is announced by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York, the first number to appear January 15. It will be similar in character to the well known *Littell's Living Age* and *Eclectic Magazine*, containing, in a year's numbers, about one-third as much matter as the former, and four-fifths as much as the latter. Monthly, 128 pages, \$1.00 a year. Specimen number sent for six cents postage.

The financial summary for 1878 presented by the London Times gives a gloomy coloring to the experiences of the year in Great Britain, by the side of which the people of the United States have been enjoying "flush times." The failures are by 5,000 more numerous than last year, credit has been shaken, industries disorganized, wages reduced, and operations suspended to an extent that has brought many thousands to actual want. Misery loves company.

POLTRY SHOW.—We are in receipt of the rules and premium list of the sixth exhibition of the Mass. Poultry Association. It will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, from Jan. 15th to the 23d, inclusive. The previous exhibitions have been very gratifying to all attending, and this year even more than the usual attractions will be offered. All who can do so should attend the exhibition.

INAUGURATION.—Last Monday was a notable day in many portions of the State. The following cities inaugurated their governments on that day:—

Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Somerville, Newton, Lynn, Salem, Gloucester, Newburyport, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Fitchburg, Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, Worcester, Springfield and Holyoke. Mayor Prince, of Boston, presented a message of great length, but full of good suggestions.

Last Friday, for the first time since we have published this paper, the snow plow made its appearance on the Middlesex Central Branch early in the morning. This is another indication that the management realize the importance of its branch roads, and endeavor to secure their comfort and convenience.

REVIVING TRADE.

We are in receipt of a batch of Chicago papers, from our occasional correspondent from that city, Mr. E. Nelson Blake, with numerous marks upon them calling our attention to the evidences of reviving trade in that section of the country. The Tribune devotes three columns to this subject, citing facts gathered from the various industries of that great city, and its conclusions seem to be amply warranted. It is pleasant to know of this prosperity at the West, and still more agreeable to be assured that the tidal wave is moving in this direction. The Tribune says, editorially:—

The year which has just closed has not been marked in the New World by such momentous events as have occurred in the Old. The story is a brief one, but it is nevertheless promising for the future. The great struggles of the year in the United States were to prevent the remonetization of silver and to force the repeal of the Resumption act. Both struggles have closed with a victory of honest money. After seven years of inflated paper currency, silver is remonetized, and to-day we return to specie payments and are thus relaying solid foundations upon which to base our prosperity. The people substantially ended the controversy in the fall elections, in which the North returned hard-money Republicans to Congress, while the South sent in solid Democratic delegations to swell the ranks of the Bourbons by her favorite methods of bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing, intimidation, and murder. With the restoration of a solid currency, many air-castles have vanished, and business that was conducted upon rag-baby principles has suffered the fate of that swollen and inflated humber. In addition to the reassuring effects of these great victories, the repeal of the Bankruptcy bill has done much and will do still more to reanimate the business of the country by re-establishing business credit. With all this, the crops of grain in the North and cotton in the South have been unusually abundant. The earth has been lavish of its wealth, and has turned it into the channels of trade, expanding commerce, providing labor for the unemployed and blessing the husbandman, though least thankful, as a rule, when not blessed. As the natural result of those concurrent causes, the channels of trade which were so stagnant and choked up a year ago have been cleared out, and the streams of prosperity slowly but surely once more begin to run through them. Exports are rapidly increasing. Manufacturing begins to look up again. Capital, wanted by the experiences of the past four or five years, seeks new investments of a solid character, content with small dividends. It has aided this general business restoration that, while we have been through a very important political campaign, the country has been comparatively free from excitement growing out of sectional strife. What time in the year the North was not encouraged in preparing the way for a revival of business is devoted itself with the warmest sympathy and most noble charity to the relief of the South, smitten down to the earth with the ravages of the yellow fever, and while upon this errand of mercy it is not too much to say that North and South were brought closer than they have been at any time since 1860.

PROTECT THE HELPLESS.—An appeal comes to us from the Mass. Children's Protective Society, of which Hon. William Gaston is President, for funds to aid in the prosecution of their work. Although only two years in existence, it has accomplished a noble work. It has already placed an effectual check upon the employment of children as gymnasts, acrobats, contortionists, in circuses, theatres, and other places of amusement; reduced the number of children of tender years who were dragged about the streets by organ-grinders to perform instead of monkeys; and exercised a wholesome restraint upon those child-beaters who have hitherto lived in comparative security; and to a large extent relieved their helpless victims from the degrading and hardening influences of their brutality. Indeed the existence of this Society is a standing rebuke to all who are disposed to abuse and maltreat little children. Any charitably-disposed persons cannot contribute to a more deserving object than this. Donations may be sent to Frederick S. Cabot, 131 Devonshire street, Boston.

DANCE.—The "sociable" in Bethel Lodge room, in Bank Building, last Wednesday evening, was better attended than most have been, and was all the more enjoyable. The Dunbar Brothers furnished the music, and were assisted by the "Professor," on the bass viol. The solo executed by the latter, for our special edification and amusement, was appreciated. Once a month should be often enough for him, we think.

Will all our Lexington subscribers, who can do so, call upon either Mr. Babcock or Mr. Childs, as is most convenient, for their bills for the Minute-man. The money will be particularly acceptable at this time.

The second annual party by the Laurel B. B. Club, at Village Hall, East Lexington, on the evening of Jan. 3, was a very successful affair, and places in the hands of the management about \$25 above the expenses.

REINSTATED.—Police officer Garratt Barry has been reinstated in office by the Selectmen. This was done two weeks ago, but information was not obtained until this week.

WATER TO SELL.

[Correspondence.]

ARLINGTON, Jan. 7, 1879.

What is the surplus water, that gets by our reservoir, worth to the city of Cambridge? How can it be utilized? We answer. Place below our Storing Dam, a pipe fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, run it through our main avenue to Spy Pond, into which the water will flow, and agitate every foot of the stagnant water of the pond, thence on to Little Pond, and perform the same service there, and again on to Fresh Pond, with corresponding changes, and all not required by the City of Cambridge, through their pumps, will find the sea through running brooks. So large a volume of moving waters, through these several ponds, will not fail to give the City of Cambridge a large supply and improved water.

Mr. T. F. O'Brien, residing on Schouler court, again offers his services, by advertisement, as an upholsterer and furniture repairer. He has had much to do with some of the best furniture in town, has always given entire satisfaction, and is thoroughly competent in every way. His charges are very moderate.

A correspondent suggests that a concerted movement be made by the consumers of gas for a reduction in the price. Who will set the ball in motion?

The Arlington Cash Store has had a beneficial effect (to the purchasers) on the prices of first class groceries in town.

Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of all the old-fashioned Cough Remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price, 25 cents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1879.

New Year's calls are a pleasant feature of life in the Capitol. Ladies who receive make such fact public through the columns of the press. One reads at the breakfast table New Year's morning:—

"Mrs. Assistant Secretary of the Interior" at. "Mrs. Adjutant General" at. "Mrs. Col.—wife of the acting Third Assistant Postmaster General" at. "Mrs. Second Assistant Secretary of State" at. etc. An unrehin listening said, "Papa why not say Mrs. Blacksmith Jones, and Mrs. Butcher Smith," and pater familias failed to answer to the satisfaction of the brilliant questioner. The manner of ladies receiving differs widely. In some, cool, stiff and heartless,—a mere formality; while in others it is so open-hearted and generous, one would be willing to travel twenty miles out of his way to eat a piece of custard pie made by the hand of such a housewife.

Tables are spread in many homes, filled with choicest viands, but this year, by common consent, wine and liquors were not furnished. Friends or strangers are at liberty to call and present their cards, and be introduced to the ladies. Some take advantage of this day to secure a square meal, or satisfy their desire for drink. Three such on leaving a Cabinet Minister's where no wine was furnished, expressed their utter disgust at the demoralized condition of public life at the Capitol.

Visitors to this beautiful city, or residents who enjoy its pleasures and gayeties, have little conception of the change that time has wrought in everything pertaining to the Capitol, its comforts and surroundings.

Where now stands the Paris of this great nation, the council fires of gathering tribes of Indians once burned brightly as they brandished their war knives, or smoked the pipe of peace. In 1663 a city was laid out here and named Rome, and the little stream at the foot of Capitol Hill, now arched as a sewer, bears yet the classic name of Tiber.

In 1793 the corner stone of the Capitol was laid in the presence of General Washington. The seat of Government was removed to this city in 1800, one section of the building having been completed. The beautiful Potomac, or River of Swans, flowed through the shaded amphitheatre of hills on either side, then a dense forest. The mistress of the White House in those days met all the experiences and discomforts of early settlers. Mrs. Abigail Adams, wife of the first President of that name, wrote her early friend Mrs. Smith, from this city Nov. 21, 1800, giving an inner view of high life under difficulties. Speaking of the White House she says, "It is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order, and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables; an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting the apartments, from the kitchen to the parlors and chambers, is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep, to secure us from daily agues, is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience, that I know not what to do, or how to do. The ladies from Georgetown and in the city, have many of them visited me. Yesterday I returned fifteen visits; but such a place as Georgetown appears—why—our Milton is beautiful. But no comparisons,—if they will put me up some bells, and let

me have wood enough for fires, I design to be pleased. I could content myself almost anywhere three months; but surrounded by forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it!

"..... We have indeed come into a NEW COUNTRY."

"You must keep this to yourself, and, when asked how I like it, say that I write you that the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished."

"..... We have not the least fence, or yard, or other convenience without; and the great unfinished room I make a drying room of, to hang up clothes in. The principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. Six chambers are made comfortable; two are occupied by the President and Mr. Shaw; two lower rooms, one for a common parlor, and one for a levee room. If the twelve years, in which this place has been considered as the future seat of government, had been improved, as they would have been in New England, very many of the inconveniences would have been removed. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it."

In a later letter the President's wife unburdens her heart to Mr. Smith, and says: "..... Two articles were much distressed for; one is bells, but the more important one is wood. Yet you can not see for trees. No arrangement has been made yet, but promises never performed, to supply the new comers with fuel. Of the promises, Brierley had received his full share. He had procured nine cords of wood: between six and seven of that was kindly burnt up to dry the walls of the house, which ought to have been done by the Commissioners, but which, if left to them, would have remained undone to this day. Congress poured in, but shiver, shiver. No woodcutters or carters to be had at any rate. The public officers have sent to Philadelphia for woodcutters and wagons."

Quite a changed condition is pictured of the present by the following announcement:

"Mrs. Hayes will hold her first Saturday afternoon reception next Saturday, January 4, from three to five p. m. She will be assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet. Mrs. Hayes will hold a reception each Saturday, from three to five p. m., until further notice. The President will hold three evening receptions, from eight to ten p. m., as follows: Thursday, January 14; Tuesday, January 28; Tuesday, February 11."

The Rubicon is passed, and Uncle Sam's till is the gainer the first day of resumption \$270,000 in gold.

The morning of the bright era of prosperity has dawned, and the new year ushers in the advance of the brightest future the country has ever experienced.

FAX.

LIVER IS KING.—The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

Marriages.

In Arlington, Jan. 6th, by Rev. W. J. Parrot, Mr. George G. Baker, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Sarah E. Davis, of Arlington.

Deaths.

Date, name, and age inserted free, all other notice 10 cents a line.

In Lexington, Jan. 3rd, Jane, wife of John Brown, aged 35 years.
In East Lexington, Jan. 3th, Miss Agnes C. Leavitt, aged 29 years, 11 months, 11 days.
In Arlington, Jan. 9th, Artie Allen, daughter of George L. and Margaret N. Pierce, aged 2 months, 27 days.

New Advertisements.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

Wyman Cabbage.
Boston Market Celery.
Hubbard Squash.
Parsley, Spinach.
Greenleaf Melon.
Enquire of **WALTER RUSSELL**,
Jan. 9, 1878.—6W ARLINGTON AVE.

PETER HENDERSON Cabbage Seed

FROM ASSORTED STOCK,
By **W. W. RAWSON**,
Warren Street, Arlington, Mass.
Jan 11-4w

Sylvester Stickney, SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS., AGENT FOR CLAMBERLAIN'S EUREKA STEAM COOKER.

The Best and Most Economical
COOKING INVENTION
Ever offered to the Public.
It Saves Fuel, Time, and Labor.
It prevents all waste of Meats.
It carries off steam and odors.

Several of these Cookers have been in use in Arlington for some months, and all using them speak in the highest terms of their praise.
Call and examine, and get circular with full description and reference, where desired, to parties now using them.
SYLVESTER STICKNEY,
ARLINGTON, JAN. 1, 1878. Jan 1-3mos

GO TO THE
ARLINGTON CASH STORE
FOR
**FINE TEAS,
COFFEES,
PURE SPICES, CHOICE FLOUR,
AND OTHER GROCERIES.**
At Lowest Prices for Cash.
Jan 11-4f
CLARK & SAWYER.

By **JAMES F. C. HYDE**, - Auctioneer.
3 Court Square, Boston.
**Mortgagee's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.**

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by **JAMES R. MOORE** to **CHARLES LILLY**, dated December 7th, 1875, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, So. Dist., libro 1377, folio 428, will be sold at public auction, for a breach of the conditions contained in the said mortgage, on the premises, on **MONDAY**, the twentieth day of January, 1878, at four and one-half o'clock, in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely:—All that lot of land situated in Belmont, in the County of Middlesex, being lot twelve on plan of the Homer Estate, in Belmont, C. C. Perkins, Surveyor, recorded with said deeds, Book of Plans 27, Plan 3, and bounded southwesterly by Concord Avenue on two lines as shown in said plan, measuring 44 25-100 feet and 57-100 feet respectively, northerly by lot eleven as shown on said plan 57-100 feet; southwesterly by lot fourteen on said plan 50 feet; southeasterly by lot thirteen on said plan 50-100 feet, and containing 1843 square feet more or less.
For further information inquire of Kern & Fitch, No. 2 Court Square, Boston.
\$200 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.
CHARLES LILLY, Mortgagee.
dec 28-3w

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged.
3000 Engravings; 1540 Pages Quarto.
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.
Published by **G. & C. MERRIAM**, Springfield, Mass.

Warmly endorsed by

Bancroft, Prescott, George P. Marsh, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John G. Whittier, N. P. Willis, John G. Saxe, Edwin Harris, John Webster, Rufus Choate, H. Colveridge, Smart, Horace Mann,
More than fifty College Presidents, And the best American and European Scholars.

Webster's "is the Dictionary used in the Government Printing Office." August, 1877, about 22,000 have been placed in Public Schools by law or by school Officers. It contains 3000 illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary. Three pictures of a ship, on page 123, illustrate the meaning of more than 100 words. The authorized authority in Courts of Justice, for the meaning of words. It contains 300,000 words, and definitions far in advance of any other Dictionary. Recommended by U. S. Chief Justice Waite, as "the highest authority for definitions."

THE BEST.

For Schools.—Recommended by State Sup'ts of 35 different States, and by 50 College Pres'ts. About 22,000 have been placed in Public Schools by law or by school Officers. It contains 3000 illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary. Three pictures of a ship, on page 123, illustrate the meaning of more than 100 words. The authorized authority in Courts of Justice, for the meaning of words. It contains 300,000 words, and definitions far in advance of any other Dictionary. Recommended by U. S. Chief Justice Waite, as "the highest authority for definitions."

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
1010 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.
It is not rightly claimed that WEBSTER is THE NATIONAL STANDARD.

F. A. FESSENDEN,

Dealer in

Parlor, Chamber & Kitchen FURNITURE,

MATRASSES, PILLOWS, LOOKING GLASSES,
Room Paper and Borders,
Arlington Avenue, - - Arlington, Mass.

Beds and Mattresses renovated and refitted with Excelsior, Husk, Hair, Feathers, &c.
Cane Chairs re-seated. Paper Hanging done to order. Repairing in all its branches.

Mr. Fessenden is a practical Cabinet Maker and Oil Finisher, and has a practical Carpet and Furniture Upholster in his employ, and feels confident of pleasing all who may patronize him, both in work and price.
Arlington, Dec. 7, 1878.—4f

T. F. O'BRIEN,

Furniture Upholsterer and
Cabinet Maker,
SCHOLAR COURT, - ARLINGTON.

Pew Cushions made to measure. Draperies and curtains put up and taken down. Mattresses made over in the best manner. Cane Chairs seated. Carpets laid and fitted. Furniture Packing a specialty. Furniture Polishing at patron's residence. All orders executed in a first class manner, as I have experience. All work done at reasonable rates. New ordered work a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Orders can be left in the Box, Post Office, Arlington, if more convenient.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the annexed, of the estate of **Michael Henley**, late of Cinthiana, in the County of Harrison, State of Kentucky, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to.
Witness, **WILLIAM H. HEALEY**, Administrator.
Arlington, Dec. 21, 1878.—3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT.

To the next of Kin and others interested in the estate of **Thomas Hall**, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.
GREETING:
WHEREAS, **Henry J. Wells**, Administrator of the estate of said deceased has presented to said Court for allowance the final account of his administration on said estate, and application has been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the **FIRST** Tuesday of January, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said account should not be allowed and distribution made according to said application.
And said Administrator ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the *Arlington Advocate*, a newspaper printed at Arlington, three weeks successively; the last publication to be two days at least before said Court. Witness, **George M. Brooks**, Esq., Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
W. J. TYLER, Register.
dec 21-3w

Musical Notices.

Miss I. A. ORR,
12 Union Park, Boston,
Teacher of Piano and Organ.
Special attention given to thoroughness and expression. Private interview can be had by addressing Miss Orr, care Mrs. L. T. Sawyer, Elm St., West Somerville.
References.—A. B. Von Carlyle Petersen, Howard M. Dow, Prof. De Anguera, Emerson Piano Co., Boston; Mrs. H. Swan, Arlington. oct 1-ly

**PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED,
IN THE BEST MANNER,
-BY-
F. M. PAINE,
L. L. KINGSTON, MASS.**
P. O. address, Box 22; or, Stock Piano Rooms, 488 W. Washington Street, Boston.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Lexington, Sept. 14, 1878.—4f

Preserve Your Eye Sight!
By wearing a pair of the
"Perfected Brilliant"
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES



TRADE MARK.
R. P. H.
Which are acknowledged by all to have reached a degree of excellence unequalled by any other.

The material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for Optical purposes, and is Pure, Hard, Brilliant and Perfect, which prevents them from easily scratched.
From the scientific construction of the Lenses and Frames, the eye is assisted and Preserved the Sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
They are cool, soothing, and pleasant to the eye, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer and conferring a Brilliant and Distinctness of vision not heretofore enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
The "PERFECTED BRILLIANT" SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES are unequalled by any for their strength and Preserving qualities.
Every pair stamped R. P. H. and can be produced only from the Patent Agents.
Manufactured by
H. ROSENBERG,
Hartford, Conn., and New York,
And for sale at
D. DODGE, PHARMACIST,
ARLINGTON, MASS.,
Where all who are in need of Spectacles or Eye Glasses can find a large assortment in every style, and may be sure of being accurately fitted on scientific principles.
NOPE-ODLERS EMPLOYED.
sept. 21-4f

BRUSHES

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, by
AYERILL, HUNTING & CARTER,
323 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
sept 28-3m

For Sale or to Let.
FOR SALE.
One Jersey Cow and Calif. Ry. Straw for Hot-bed Mats, or Bedding. 1 Manure wagon with pole, one Express wagon with pole.
Apply to **G. M. ROGERS,**
Jan 11-4f Lexington, Mass.

House on Court St. to Let,
On reasonable terms. It is now occupied by Mr. Bryant, but possession can be given at once. Apply to **C. PARKER,**
Real Est. Ag't, Swan's Block.

Paint Shop and Fixtures,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE subscriber offers his Paint Shop and Fixtures, situated in the Arlington House, over Fessenden's Furniture Store, for sale on reasonable terms, after January 1st, 1879.
JOHN LAWRENCE.
Persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to Mr. Sylvester Stickney, in Swan's Block.
Arlington, Dec. 3, 1878.—4w

C. S. PARKER,
REAL ESTATE
AGENCY,
Swan's Block, Arlington Avenue.

**HOUSES AND TENEMENTS
TO RENT**
ON TERMS CORRESPONDING WITH THE TIMES.

Any persons having houses, or estates for sale or to let, are invited to place them in our hands, and we will do all we can to secure customers or tenants. The central position of the office, and the fact that some one is always within call, will we think, prove a great convenience to all.
Orders left in the box of the *Minute* man, in Lexington depot, or left with Mr. Fowle, the depot master, will be forwarded to this office, and receive prompt attention.

SMALL STORE TO LET.
THE front half of the store, No. 2 Swan's Block, will be let on reasonable terms to the proper party.
Apply to
HARRISON SWAN.
Arlington, Aug. 8, 1878.—1w

REMOVAL.
MRS. R. RENWICK,
Artistic Dress maker.
ARLINGTON,
in announcing her removal to more convenient and commodious quarters,
Cor. Broadway and Franklin St.,
would take occasion to thank her numerous patrons for past favors and liberal patronage. With increased facilities, and give to each garment my personal attention and supervision.
Particular attention given to fitting orders for Mourning, Wedding and Evening dresses, which will be done at the shortest notice.
Tailor System of Cutting
and fitting, the most perfect garments can be obtained, and only first class work will be done, as I have superior help, and give to each garment my personal attention and supervision.
Particular attention given to fitting orders for Mourning, Wedding and Evening dresses, which will be done at the shortest notice.
Arlington, Sept. 14, 1878.—4f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals, marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and party wagon to those who may favor him with their patronage. All orders left at his residence on Mill street, near Horse car station, will receive prompt attention.
DAVID CLARK.
mar 24-ly

BOOTS! BOOTS!

NOMORE WET FEET!
FILLERBROW'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF CALF BOOTS
Now in stock and for sale by **L. C. TYLER & CO.**, where you will also find a good assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's Fine Goat and Kid Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's, Boys' and Young's Calf and Kip Boots.
Rubber Goods,
all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW PRICES.
L. C. TYLER & CO.
Arlington, Nov. 4th, 1878.

**C. F. JARTWELL,
CARPENTER,
BUILDER AND ARCHITECT.**
Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. Mosquito Frames, Doors and Hat-bed Sash made to order. Designs and Estimates furnished.
Shop on Court Street, Arlington, Mass.
Jan. 5, 1878.—1y

**AMMI HALL,
Carpenter and Builder,**
ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.
Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Particular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms. Window and Door Screens made to order.
Arlington, July 13, 1878.—4f

**GEO. Y. WELLINGTON,
General Fire Insurance Ag't,**
Room 5, Savings Bank Building,
Arlington, Mass.
Office hours—Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m.

**ASA COTTRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.**
27 Tremont Row, Boston.
(corner of Pemberton and School squares.)
Office in Lexington, on Main street, next the Baptist Church. Mornings and evenings.
Jan 18-4f

**ABEL LAWRENCE,
HARNESS MAKER,**
Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and Lexington and vicinity.
Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work, of every description, in the best manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly attended to.
July 3-4f

**JOHN H. HARDY,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,**
23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Residence, Academy St., Arlington.
July 6-4f

**HENRY J. WELLS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.**
Will practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to drafting Wills, and to general Probate Business.
OFFICE, 26 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.
Residence, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

**ELIHU G. LOOMIS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,**
28 STATE ST., BOSTON, ROOM 28.
At Bedford, over Corey's Store, Saturday evenings.
my 18-6m

**W. H. H. TUTTLE,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.**
OFFICE,
27 COURT STREET,
BOSTON.
nov 10-4f

**J. I. PEATFIELD,
DENTIST,**
ARLINGTON, MASS.
Rooms in Bank Building.
June 30-4f

**D. G. CURRIER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
OPTICIAN,**
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods
of every description,
TOWN HALL BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.

**HILL & GOTT,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
BLACKSMITHS,**
ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel.) ARLINGTON
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
HORSE SHOEING.
They have already finished, and in course of building,
HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, FUNGS, &c.
JOHN HILL 36-4f **CHARLES GOTT**

**OMAR W. WHITEMORE,
dealer in
Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.**
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Sundays hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 9 to 6, and 6 to 8 p. m.
Corner of Arlington Avenue and Bedford Street, Arlington, Mass.
Arlington, Feb. 10, 1877.—4f

**CHARLES HATCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,**
Savings Bank Building, Arlington.
Town, Estate and Farm Surveying carefully executed.
Old property lines re-run, and bounds set. Special attention given to the laying out of highways, private roads, and cemeteries. Maps and drawings of all kinds furnished at short notice and at reasonable rates.
Arlington, Oct. 27, 1877.—4f

H. B. MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
**Fresh, Smoked Salt Fish,
OF ALL KINDS.**
Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE OF CHARGE.
Orders for goods not on hand promptly filled.

J. W. PEIRCE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal Yard on
MYSTIC STREET,
Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
Office in Lexington, near the Centre Depot C. T. WEST, Agent, Lexington, Mass.

FINE Steel Engravings and Chromos
for sale at this office.
C. S. PARKER.
\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business \$66 at which persons of either sex can make a great gain all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

**Job Printing; in all its branches,
es, at low prices.**
ESTABLISHED, 1829.
**FESSENDEN, RUSSELL
AND COMPANY,**
SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS, FESSENDEN & CO.,
No. 177 COURT STREET,
BOSTON.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
**STAPLE
-AND-
FANCY
GROCERIES**
Foreign Fruits and Sauces,
CIGARS,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits and Vegetables,
OF ALL KINDS,
Foreign and Domestic Preserves,
JELLIES, &c.
We would especially invite attention to our grades and prices of
**FLOURS,
TEAS
AND
COFFEES.**
We are receiving choice lots of
CREAMERY BUTTER,
which we consider superior to any yet offered. Our stock of Choice Wines, &c., has been selected with great care, and imported to our special order, expressly for family and medicinal purposes, and can be relied on as being unexcelled by any in the market.
Goods delivered free of charge in Arlington, Lexington and vicinity.
Our Mr. Richardson will call on our customers in Arlington and on the Heights, for orders, every Monday and Thursday morning.
C. B. FESSENDEN, F. F. RUSSELL, S. F. PRESTISS,
Arlington, Feb. 2, 1878. Jan 26-1y

EVERETT S. LOCKE,
Agent for the
CELEBRATED
RANGES,
embracing
the
Vendome,
Champion
and
STANDARD
Parlor Stoves
GLOBE,
COOKING STOVE
and
STANDARD
RANGES,
furnished at
less than Boston
prices, and warranted.

Store Linings & Store Repairing a specialty.
Personal attention will be given to every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing in all its branches, in the best manner.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1876.—3y

NEW STABLE.
THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery, and Boarding Stable from the stand he has occupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new building in
BUCKNAM COURT,
Nearly Opposite the Depot.

In his new quarters he will welcome his friends whom he thanks for their many past favors, and whose patronage in the future he hopes may be continued.
Hacks furnished for Weddings and Funerals.
1-4f **V. C. CURRIER.**

Take the Local Paper.
MANHOOD! HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. CUNNINGHAM'S CELEBRATED KIDNEY PILLS (without medicine) of spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., etc., (Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc., etc.)
Price, in a sealed envelope, six cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.
THE CUNNINGHAM MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box, 4586.

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Agents for the
ARLINGTON ADVOCATE,
\$1.50 per year.

**FAIRBANKS STANDARD
SCALES.**
The Best in the World!
Always to be Relied Upon,
Fairbanks Scale Warehouses,
83 Milk St., (Post Office Bp.) Boston.
411 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. A. MERRIFIELD,
DEALER IN
**COOKING and PARLOR
STOVES**
AND
RANGES,
House Keeping Goods,
&c., &c.,
ARLINGTON AVE.,
(OFF. R. R. STATION.)
Tin and Sheet Iron Work, and Repairing in all its branches, promptly attended to, and satisfactory results guaranteed.
Arlington, Feb. 23, 1878.

H. W. HILL,
DEALER IN
**Leather Boots and Shoes,
MEN'S,
YOUTHS' and BOYS'
RUBBER BOOTS.**
Also,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Kid and Goat Boots,—all styles and varieties.
Cor. Bucknam Court and Arlington Ave.
Very low rent enables me to sell at very low prices, FOR CASH.

Boston and Lowell Railroad.
Middlesex Central Branch.
On and after January 6th, 1879, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 7:10, 8:25, a. m.; 12:30, 4:30, 6:25, 7:45, 10:20, 11:10, p. m. Return at 5:50, 6:50, 7:40, 8:45, a. m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 9:40, p. m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 7:10, 8:25, a. m.; 12:30, 4:30, 6:25, 7:45, 10:20, 11:10, p. m. Return at 6:00, 7:00, 7:50, 8:55, a. m.; 12:50, 3:30, 6:00, 9:50, p. m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7:10, 8:25, a. m.; 12:30, 4:30, 6:25, 7:45, 10:20, 11:10, p. m. Return at 6:10, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00, a. m.; 1:00, 3:40, 4:50, 6:35, 9:15, 10:00, p. m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington at 7:10, 8:25, a. m.; 12:30, 4:30, 6:25, 7:45, 10:20, 11:10, p. m. Return at 6:34, 7:34, 8:24, 9:24, a. m.; 1:20, 3:55, 6:42, 9:23, 10:18, p. m.
LEAVE Boston FOR North Avenue at 7:10, 8:25, a. m.; 12:30, 4:30, 6:25, 7:45, 10:20, 11:10, p. m. Return at 6:34, 7:34, 8:24, 9:24, a. m.; 1:25, 4:00, 5:14, 6:48, 9:30, 10:24, p. m.
LEAVE Boston FOR Elm Street at 7:10, 8:25, a. m.; 12:30, 4:30, 6:25, 7:45, 10:20, 11:10, p. m. Return at 6:37, 7:37, 8:27, 9:27, a. m.; 1:27, 4:02, 5:17, 6:51, 9:42, 10:37, p. m.
*Wednesdays only. *Wednesdays excepted.
WM. M. PARKER,
Jan. 6, 1879.—1y Superintendent.

PICTURE FRAMES
Engravings, Chromos,
STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Picture Cord and Knobs.
Pictures Framed to Order,
AT LOW RATES.
GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,
34 Broomfield Street, Boston.
Oct. 3-1y

EVERETT S. LOCKE,
Agent for the
CELEBRATED
RANGES,
embracing
the
Vendome,
Champion
and
STANDARD
Parlor Stoves
GLOBE,
COOKING STOVE
and
STANDARD
RANGES,
furnished at
less than Boston
prices, and warranted.

Store Linings & Store Repairing a specialty.
Personal attention will be given to every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing in all its branches, in the best manner.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1876.—3y

NEW STABLE.
THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery, and Boarding Stable from the stand he has occupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new building in
BUCKNAM COURT,
Nearly Opposite the Depot.

In his new quarters he will welcome his friends whom he thanks for their many past favors, and whose patronage in the future he hopes may be continued.
Hacks furnished for Weddings and Funerals.
1-4f **V. C. CURRIER.**

Take the Local Paper.
MANHOOD! HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. CUNNINGHAM'S CELEBRATED KIDNEY PILLS (without medicine) of spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., etc., (Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc., etc.)
Price, in a sealed envelope, six cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.
THE CUNNINGHAM MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box, 4586.

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Agents for the
ARLINGTON ADVOCATE,
\$1.50 per year.

A Boy's Threat Cut to Save His Life.

A young lad named Henry Bricker, who resides in Cincinnati, while eating hickory nuts swallowed a piece of the shell of one about the size of a dime, which lodged in his throat and resisted all attempts to remove it by coughing or otherwise. He did not experience much inconvenience from it, however, and went to bed. About three o'clock in the morning he woke up choking and deathly sick, and rapidly became worse, finally becoming almost incapable of breathing. His step-father, Mr. John Schwarte, accompanied by his brother, started out in search of a doctor, but though at that time it was but half-past three o'clock, it was nine o'clock before they could get one to come to the house. They called on at least a dozen physicians, all of whom, on one pretense or another, refused to come to see the boy, though they told them he was dying. Finally Dr. Davis came, but on seeing the lad, the parents say, told them he was too far gone to do him any good. He gave them a prescription, however, for an emetic, which he told them to administer, and left, promising to return at noon. In the meantime another messenger who had been dispatched for a physician returned with Drs. Dawson and McMechan, and the latter, on seeing the boy's condition, determined to resort to a surgical operation to save his life. With Dr. McMechan's assistance, Dr. Dawson made an incision across the throat, and, inserting a dull probe, scraped away the tissues until he reached that portion of the windpipe called the trachea, which he cut open. He then inserted a wire, with which he felt around for the obstruction. It was found in the larynx, where it had lodged, and, being sharp-edged, had cut the flesh, and the blood had got into the bronchial tubes, filling them and rendering breathing almost impossible. After the nut-shell had been removed, the patient coughed up a large quantity of this blood. The wound having been sewn up, he breathed quite freely, and the next night was resting easily after the operation.

A Doctor on Fish Cooking.

Dr. O. H. Allen discourses in the *Western Rural* on the hygiene of fish cooking, advancing some sensible ideas, which are not especially new, but quite generally ignored. Without giving his reasons in detail, here are his conclusions: Fish should be killed as soon as caught, and not be allowed to strangle to death. Cut off their heads and let them bleed to death. Fish are better skinned than simply scaled, especially the thick-skinned varieties. The skin is a secreting and excreting surface, and if cooked with the flesh is apt to impair the flavor. The sooner fish are eaten after being caught, the better. Large and hard fish keep better than small and tender ones, but keeping never improves any of them. Even freezing and packing in ice impairs their sweetness. Their freshness is indicated by the fullness and clearness of the eye, redness of the gills and firmness of the eye and muscles. Frying is recommended for a small and soft fish, broiling for medium size, and boiling or baking for hard and large. Rare done fish are always unwholesome. It is cooked enough whenever the flesh separates readily from the bones, but does not break to pieces. Before frying dip the fish in maize meal and place them in boiling fat, so that the fish may cook without absorbing the fat. A wire screen is convenient for frying larger fish, as they can then be turned without breaking. To bake a fish, dress it in the usual way, wipe the inside dry, stuff with bread crumbs, pepper, salt, chopped onions and parsley, to suit taste, place in hot oven and bake often with gravy from the pan. Fish are less nutritious than meat, but more easily digested, and for many classes they form a more wholesome diet. The doctor might have added another consideration in their favor, and that is their general cheapness as compared to other meat.

She Couldn't See It.

A young man and his girl sat near the front, at Burdette's lecture, the other evening. The young man carried his head on one side, it being forced into that position by the weight of half a very tender mustache which was composed of seven hairs upon one side and eleven on the other side of his nose. When the *Hawkeye* man had just finished convulsing his hearers with an account of a youth's first shaving encounter with a barber, the young man leaned over to his girl, and whispered: "That's true to life, I can tell you." "How can you tell me?" inquired the girl. "How?" he repeated in a whisper; "why, by experience; that's just the way I felt when I first got shaved." "When was that?" she asked. "Oh, before I raised my mustache," he returned. "What mustache?" she queried, a little surprised. "What mustache do you suppose?" he retorted, turning red. "Why, Charlie," whispered the girl, "I never saw any mustache. Do you mean?" "Never mind what I mean," hissed the young man between his clenched teeth. And he stared very hard at the lecturer all the rest of the evening, but somehow couldn't see anything to laugh at. Sunday night he went to see a new girl. — *Rockland Courier.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New York Historical society held a meeting at the Academy of Music, to commemorate the death of William Cullen Bryant, and listen to a memorial address upon the dead poet's life by George William Curtis. Among those present were the President and Mrs. Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary Evans, Attorney-General Devens, Generals Sherman, Hancock and Bristow, Peter Cooper, and other men well-known to the country.

The United States steam sloop of war Richmond arrived at the Brooklyn Navy yard, a few days ago, after a trip from Boston. The Richmond will proceed to Hong Kong, but on the way will stop at some station in the Mediterranean, to take up General Grant and his son, Colonel Fred Grant, who intend visiting the East Indies, China and Japan.

Cyrus W. Field's proposition to erect a monument to the memory of Major Andre, the British spy, on American ground, has brought forth many letters from correspondents in the New York papers, some approving and others protesting against the erection of the memorial stone.

The New York board of apportionment have appropriated \$30,000,000 for the government of the city in 1879. This sum includes the city's State tax and interest on the city debt.

Sixteen banks in New York city have reduced their capital from \$35,000,000 to \$21,965,000. Mayor Cooper was ushered into office in New York, with simple ceremonies.

Eighty thousand emigrants arrived in New York last year—an increase of 16,000 over 1877. Robert W. Mackey, a leading Pennsylvania Republican politician, and late State treasurer, died in Philadelphia, the other day, aged forty-one years.

The Massachusetts and Maine legislatures met and organized. A hard-money resolution, which passed the Maine senate, was tabled in the house.

During 1878 there were 917 failures reported in New York city, with liabilities aggregating \$63,958,403, and assets \$18,695,531.

Delegates of the Greenback party from the several New England States met in Boston to discuss the best method for conducting the campaign. Resolutions favoring the formation of some Greenback organization of the New England States, and asserting that the "permanent issue in the Greenback-Labor movement is the immediate substitution of greenbacks for national currency," etc., were adopted. The delegates were addressed by Wendell Phillips and Carl Mohr.

A heavy snow storm along the line of the Boston and New York railroad compelled the abandonment of all trains, and caused an entire cessation of traffic. The road had just raised an eight days' blockade from a previous storm.

The death of Caleb Cushing at Newburyport, Mass., is announced. He was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1800, and graduated from Harvard college. He began to practice law at twenty-two, and was elected to both houses of the State legislature several times, and in 1833 published two volumes of reminiscences of a tour in Spain. In 1841 he was sent to Congress and served four consecutive terms. President Tyler nominated him to be secretary of the treasury in 1843, but he failed of confirmation by the Senate. He went to the Mexican war as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, and while in Mexico was nominated for governor of the State by the Democrats, but was defeated. Then he appeared in public life as mayor of Newburyport, and justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, which position he resigned to become United States attorney-general in 1856. He was a candidate of the Charleston D. Democratic convention just previous to the war, and also presided over the convention of seceders from that body, which met in Baltimore and nominated John C. Breckinridge. During the war Mr. Cushing devoted himself mainly to his profession, and in 1872 he became senior counsel at the Geneva conference, in settlement of the Alabama claims. His nomination by President Grant to the United States supreme court bench was rejected by the Senate, but his appointment as minister to Spain was confirmed in 1874, and he served until 1876. Since his return from Madrid his almost exclusive attention has been devoted to his law practice.

The weather in New York city on the third of January was the coldest in ten years—the thermometer at eight a. m. registering two degrees below zero. Throughout the State a furious storm of snow and wind had raged for thirty-six hours, compelling the almost complete suspension of business in many places. Travel on the New York Central, the Erie and the Lake Shore roads was at a standstill, and the cold was intense in all parts of the Eastern and Middle States.

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Twenty illicit distilleries were destroyed and sixty prisoners captured in Tennessee and Kentucky, during a recent raid by revenue officers. The DeKalb county courthouse at Mayville, Mo., was destroyed by fire, and nearly all the county records were consumed. Loss \$100,000.

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Judge Charles T. Sherman, brother of Secretary Sherman and General Sherman, and father-in-law of United States Senator Cameron, died in Cleveland, O., a few days since.

A fire in Charleston, S. C., destroyed property of the Union Cotton Press company, including 10,121 bales of cotton. Loss in property, about \$100,000; on cotton, \$475,000.

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The Second Baptist church, of St. Louis, a new edifice, and one of the finest in the city, was gutted by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000.

From Washington.

General Sheridan has replied to Secretary Seward's request for specifications in support of charges of mismanagement of Indian affairs in the West.

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Following the example of Mr. Blaine, Senator Thurman has replied to the Senate committee of inquiry into the manner in which the recent elections were conducted in the various States, for the source of information upon which he based his amendment extending the scope of the resolution so as to include the elections in the North. He refers the committee to the newspapers generally, and calls attention to the complaint of New York citizens against

the illegal and oppressive conduct of Supervisor Davenport and other federal officials, and to Congressman Kelly's letter, speaking the means employed by federal officials for suppressing the vote of the colored people in Pennsylvania to defeat his nomination in election.

The customary reception was held at the White house on New Year's day.

The gold and silver product for 78 on the Pacific slope mining region is reported by Wells, Fargo & Co. at \$81,000,000 which is \$17,000,000 less than in 1877.

During December the public debt was increased \$1,233,785.30. Total cash in the treasury, \$373,890,027.75. Debt in cash in the treasury, \$2,928,041,111.09. Increase of debt since June 30, 1878, \$7,138,720.45. Coinage at the various mints during the month, \$3,275,246 pieces of all kinds, 748,300 value.

The law calling for the redemption of specie payments went into practical effect January 2, at which date the United States currency consisted of old demand note \$62,035; legal-tender notes, all issues, \$34,581,016; one year notes of 1863 \$50,205; two year notes of 1863, \$14,600; two year coupon notes of 1863, \$23,750; compound interest notes, \$268,760; fractional currency, all issues, \$16,108,158.95; total, \$363,208,584.95. Great preparations were made in the sub-treasury at New York to meet all demands for gold coin, but the calls for the yellow metal were no many, or for large amounts. A few persons who offered national bank notes for gold coin were informed that only legal-tender notes were received. The result of the sub-treasury held about \$110,000,000 in gold ready to be paid out; and during the day \$130,000 in gold were called for and \$400,000 paid in. The banks reported no demand for gold in the city, but some little for country notes.

The gold room and gold exchange bank have been abolished. Flags were raised over all the banks and salutes fired in honor of the event.

Thieves entered the cashier's office of the government printing office and carried off about \$10,000 in put up in envelopes.

Foreign News.

Two titled Frenchmen fought a duel with swords recently, one of them—Count Palmieri—receiving two wounds.

Fifty-one failures, with liabilities aggregating \$2,835,000 and assets \$1,702,000, had taken place in Montreal within the past three months.

A dispatch giving details of the riot of the students of the University of Kiev, Russia, says: "The students, in a meeting held outside the town decided to protest against the closing of the university. A body of them, well armed, accordingly proceeded to the university and forced their way in, after disarming the town police. Then they fired on a blackboard an energetic protest against the arbitrary proceedings of the authorities. Two companies of local militia tried to disperse the students, who resisted, and thereupon a riot ensued in which eighty persons were killed and wounded on both sides."

The Japanese steamer Locashema Mara, running between Osaka and Yewa was totally destroyed by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder among her cargo, and eighty-three persons were drowned.

Much damage has been caused by heavy floods in England and Scotland.

A great national exhibition will be held in Moscow in 1880, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the czar's accession to the throne.

A thirty-eight ton gun burst during practice on the British man-of-war Thunderer, at Lemid, killing seven men and wounding forty.

Our Tenure of Life.

Depends in great measure upon our regard for or neglect of the laws of health. If we violate them we cannot expect to "make old bones." But that the span of existence allotted to a naturally delicate constitution, or one which has been shaken by disease, may be materially lengthened, is a fact of which we have daily proof. In 1872 he became senior counsel at the Geneva conference, in settlement of the Alabama claims. His nomination by President Grant to the United States supreme court bench was rejected by the Senate, but his appointment as minister to Spain was confirmed in 1874, and he served until 1876. Since his return from Madrid his almost exclusive attention has been devoted to his law practice.

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THE NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall. The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be the independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of any other American journal.

The SUN is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect, or party. There need be no man against the wrong and hates. It is for the honest man against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Democrat against the dishonest Democrat.

It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the principles are violated it speaks out for the right. That is the SUN's idea of independence. In this respect the SUN has no change in its policy.

The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It has done so since it started in 1843, and it will continue to do so in 1879, 1880, or a year hence. The SUN is printed for the men and women of the country, and it is the duty of every citizen to read it. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest and the most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established propriety will be liberally employed.

The present disjunct condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, demand extraordinary accuracy and clearness of the coming year. To present with accuracy and clearness the coming year, the SUN will publish a special number, containing, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an aid to the men and women of the country.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, literary, and a general newspaper, more enterprising and more useful than ever before, and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rate of subscription remains unchanged. For the SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 50 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year, in advance. The Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of thirty-two columns, the price 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postpaid.

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